

A LATE BREAKFAST.

DUMLEY (fourth floor back hall-room, in pearly for board).—Well, Sarah, good morning. I'm a trifle late, eh?
SARAH (waitress).—Everybody's gone but you.
DUMLEY.—Ah, yes, the table has that appearance. "Everybody" seems to have "gone" through it.

SARAH.—Eh, sir?
DUMLEY.—I mean that there is a desolate look about the castor and the bottle of Worcestershire sauce, which suggests a clean sweep.

SARAH.—Yes, sir.
DUMLEY.—You never lived in the West, Sarah?

SARAH.—No, sir.
DUMLEY.—Ah, then you have never seen a grain-field after a swarm of locusts has finished with it?

SARAH.—No, sir.
DUMLEY.—Even the tumbler of tooth-picks does not relieve the vista of soiled table-cloth, and that row of pressed-glass goblets, holding various levels of water, is not specially promising to a hungry man. Is it, now, Sarah?

SARAH.—No, sir.
DUMLEY.—Ah, I am glad to find you so appreciative, Sarah. But, to give the conversation a little more practical turn, what is there for breakfast?

SARAH.—Why, sir—
DUMLEY.—Sarah, experience teaches me that I have put that question in the wrong tense. Let us alter it. What *was* there for breakfast?

SARAH.—Liver and bacon, kidney-stew.

DUMLEY.—One moment, please, Sarah. Let me snatch my lips over those names, while I daily with the hope that a remnant of their material presence still adorns the range. Liver and bacon, kidney-stew.

SARAH.—Yes, sir, but Mrs. Johnson had the last of 'em, didn't she?

DUMLEY.—Oh, then you will disavow liver and bacon, Sarah. Of course, if Mrs. Johnson, in her capacity of third floor house, back, has eaten the last of 'em, I may as well disavow it, which I French, I may remark, Sarah, for get away with.

SARAH.—Yes, sir.
DUMLEY.—Kidney-stew becomes, then, the most available delicacy. Let me down gently, Sarah. Is there, or only was there, kidney-stew?

SARAH.—Way, all the French rolls and kidney-stew was sent up to Mrs. De Hobson, who had her breakfast in her room.

DUMLEY.—Happy Mrs. De Hobson! Sarah, life must look very pleasant viewed from the second floor front.

SARAH.—Yes, sir.
DUMLEY.—French rolls, too! Why, Sarah, I didn't even dream that there had been French rolls!

SARAH.—There wasn't many, sir.
DUMLEY.—That goes without saying, Sarah, which is a bit of Anglified French, meaning, in our more vigorous idiom: "You bet your sweet life" there wasn't.

SARAH.—Yes, sir.
DUMLEY.—And now, having disposed of the liver and bacon, French rolls and kidney-stew, I suppose you can get me a couple of eggs and a cup of coffee?

SARAH.—I'll see, sir.
DUMLEY.—And, oh, Sarah, the butter! I forgot to inquire about the butter. Is it in its usual robust health?

SARAH.—About the same, I guess, sir.
DUMLEY.—Ah, my anxiety was unnecessary. It was so pale last night I thought it might be going into a decline, but it is evidently still vigorous. Sarah, in our breakfast *menu* this morning, we will omit—skip, you know—the butter.

SARAH.—Yes, sir. (Leaves the room, but returns almost instantly.)—There ain't no eggs, sir, and Mrs. Hendricks has gone out, sir.

DUMLEY (interrupting).—Oh, Mrs. Hendricks is out, is she? That quite alters the case. Tell the cook I must have eggs—to send at once, for some. I will wait, and you may bring me the morning paper, Sarah, to occupy my time and attention meanwhile.

SARAH.—Yes, sir.
DUMLEY.—And, Sarah, impress upon the cook the necessity that the eggs should be youthful; an egg to be choice should be juvenile and inexperienced. It is not intended for the rule warfare of the world, and to die in the first flush of infantile freshness is to fulfill its noble and intended destiny.

SARAH.—Yes, sir.
SARAH.—Mrs. Hendricks is come home, sir, and wants the paper, and says, will you please step into the parlor on your way out?

DUMLEY.—There's the paper, Sarah. I am quite through with it. Please return it to Mrs. Hendricks with my thanks—and, Sarah, tell Mrs. Hendricks, also, that having dabbled so long over her hospitable board, my presence at the bank is quite urgently demanded, and, as I chanced to bring my hat and coat down with me, I am obliged to get into

them at once and hurry away. The basement door being convenient, I will even make use of that to accelerate my exit. Tell Mrs. Hendricks, Sarah, I will deny myself the pleasure of seeing her until another time, and you may say to her that she will have no occasion to regret the postponement.—Philip H. Welch, in *Puck*.

THE CRANBERRY.

THE CLEVER ONE-LEGGED YANKEE WHO FIRST CULTIVATED IT.

The Results of His Discovery—A Cranberry Marsh of the Present Day—Three Enemies of the Plant—Flooding the Vines—Experiments in 1857.

It is probably known to but comparatively few lovers of cranberry sauce that the cultivation of the popular little red berry from which it is made was begun less than thirty years ago, and in this very village of Forker River. Previous to that time the supply of cranberries came from the wild vines in the swamps of this state (Massachusetts) and a few other states, just as the huckleberry supply is obtained. Not more than one-tenth of the quantity that are now sent to market were put on sale when John Webb began his experiments in 1857, and the price was so high that only people with long pocketbooks could enjoy cranberry sauce with their turkey. John Webb, a one-legged downeaster, came to Ocean county many years ago, and for years managed to make a living picking cranberries and doing other farm work. He was so poor that he knew better than to ask for any credit in the neighborhood, as he could not have obtained it. He finally managed to get possession of a small piece of low swamp land where the wild cranberry grew, and was while gathering the berries from the straggling vines in the fall of 1857 that Webb made the discovery that in places where sand had been washed from the high ground and carried down upon the peat bottom of the cranberry marsh the vines grew more luxuriantly, and the berries on them were larger, of better flavor, and more plentiful.

One-legged John Webb could see no reason why the treatment of an entire bog in that way would not be followed with great results, and the next season he made the pioneer cultivated cranberry bog. He pulled the stumps on either side of the bog, and cut out of his small swamp, and cut three inches deep. He dug a ditch in the marsh, which divided it into a number of oblong bays. His neighbors thought he was crazy. Webb was working without prospect, but he was an observing man, and the result of his work was that in three years he had such a crop of cranberries on his marsh as he had never seen on a bog of before. The land of John Webb's experiment spread to the remotest cranberry marsh from the Atlantic to Wisconsin, and his name is now a household word where cranberries are grown. This pioneer cultivation of cranberries is now one of the wealthiest industries in southern New Jersey, if not in the state, and all his money was made through his discovery of the efficacy of sand in soil where cranberries grow.

A cranberry marsh of the present day is a hunk of sand a foot or more thick, growing as the eye can see, and the result of bearing vines on a new bog to the great of bearing is attended with no small amount of toil. Since the cultivating of cranberries began there have appeared in this part of New Jersey three enemies of the plant that never bothered it in its wild state. These are a sharp-edged, stiff-leaved grass called the three-square grass, a persistent and hardy burdock and a destructive little insect called a web worm. After a marsh or swamp has been cleared and sanded, it is planted by taking cuttings or slips from old vines and inserting one of them in the sand on the peak. The soil is pushed tightly about two slips.

First, second and third years. Cranberry vines soon take root in the generous soil and begin growing almost at once. They spread rapidly over the ground, but they have not been reaching out many days before the planter finds them surrounded and crowded by the hardy and rapid three-cornered grass and its friend and coadjutor, the burdock. The grass and the rushes have to be removed root and branch, by means of gouges and peculiar looking hoes and other implements. These pestiferous weeds have to be constantly watched and uprooted every week or so for two seasons, so full does the soil seem to be impregnated with their germs, and so rapidly do they grow. At the end of the second year the cranberry vines have obtained such headway that they cover the ground all over the bog like an immense velvety mat of emerald, and have choked the enterprising grass and rushes out of existence. It is the common estimate that to foster a cranberry bog to this stage costs the owner \$100 an acre, and then the value of the property will be \$500 an acre.

At the beginning of the third year the cranberry vines blossom, which is the signal for the appearance of the web worm. His appearance is entirely unheeded, and the owner of a cranberry marsh may go to bed at night without having been able to see a sign of a web worm on his vines, and get up next morning to see the marsh look as if it were covered with miniature hants of fog, and the tops of the vines drawn together so tightly that a twine tied around them could hardly make them any closer. The little hants of fog are the webs of the dreaded worm that have been constructed during the night, and they are what pull the tops of the vines together. The vines begin to turn yellow in a day or so, and the blossoms drop off. The worm often ruins bog after bog, but sometimes will confine his ravages to one or two particular marshes in a neighborhood. When a man discovers the web worm in his cranberry bog he does not make very large calculations on profits that year.

In the early days of cranberry culture the growers were puzzled to find some way to protect the vines from the frost and the severe weather from November until May, and the only entirely successful plan was the one now in universal use—the submerging of the vines under five or six feet of water from the first of November. The water is drawn off about the middle of May, and the vines come to view as green and fresh as a pasture in June.—Forker River (N. J.) Cor. New York Sun.

A correspondent asks: "Where can we send to get Peck's Patent Ear Drums, an invention for enabling people to hear who are deaf, slightly or otherwise?" Write to F. Hisey, 819 Broadway, N. Y., stating cause and particulars of your deafness, and he will give you all the points desired. Read the following from the *Medical Record*: "A lecturer in one of our hospitals, while illustrating progress in medical science, introduced a patient who came hither all medical skill and was considered hopeless. But an invention belonging to F. Hisey, New York, having been recommended it was used with very satisfactory results, as a fully restored hearing. It was tested in other cases and found to be more successful than any known device for the relief of deafness, as hearing lost for many years was fully restored by it. This invention is all the more successful as it is of sight and does not require to be held in position. And while it can be readily removed or inserted by the patient himself, it is without effort in action and comfortable to wear."

AGRICULTURAL

Best results can be obtained by cutting the hay for the stock, and after moistening with water mix the feed thoroughly through it and fed in this way there can be neither waste of hay or feed.—*Orange County Farmer*.

Oats are peculiar. They need a long, cool season; hence in our climate early spring is imperative. March in Kansas is about equivalent to April in New York and New Jersey. I have sown oats in New Jersey in March and the ground froze and snow fell afterward; the crop was excellent. I once sowed oats on fall-ploughed sod land in February, and snow came before the seed was all sown; nevertheless I finished sowing and worked the seed in with a cultivator; the crop yielded eighty bushels per acre by weight, the grain forty-seven pounds to the measured bushel. I have sown oats early in May and not reaped a grain because of the rust. Rather than sow oats in May again I would sow them in the fall late and leave the seed in the ground all winter. It will be safe and will germinate so soon as the land is warmed by the spring.—*Pennsylvania Farmer*.

F. D. Curtis, in an article on drainage in the *N. Y. Tribune*, concludes by saying: A discussion of the whole question is wise, better than a general drainage craze, and finding out some day that the farm is short of water. Does any one doubt that drainage has not shortened the supply of water in the streams and wells and in many cases stinted it to such an extent that there is comparatively none? There are farms which in summer furnish no water; others are more favored. There are fields which should be drained, and by so doing the concentrated water may be turned to good account on the farm, and be led to a neighbor; or it may be so well drained that there will be water after the spring is past. Here is a chance to go slow and either waste the supply or leave some in store to filter out where there was a lack. Water the farm must have, and how to get it and keep it is now in many parts more of a problem than how to get rid of it.

Many persons remember the sudden horse epizootic which prevailed about a dozen years ago all over the country. Before that time the disease was unheard of, but now occurs here and there every year. The symptoms are peculiar. Dullness, loss of appetite, a staggering, swaying movement, trembling, perspiration, dilated swallowing, a long inspiration of the breath and a sudden expiration with a grunting noise, the head is pressed against a wall or manger, and at last the horse lies on its side in a stupor which always precedes death. When the stupor does not occur the horse begins to eat and recovers in about three weeks. It is caused by inflammation of the brain and spinal cord. It occurs in horses that are kept in close, unventilated stables, or are exhausted by excessive exertion and then fed copiously. Unwholesome air, water or food seem to encourage it. During the original outbreak, in my neighborhood, every horse kept in basement stables suffered more or less, but only a few kept in other stables were troubled. This serious disease prevails mostly in spring and fall, and should be averted by constant attention to the general health of the animals and the observance of every sanitary precaution—pure air, pure water and clean, wholesome food being the most important.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

From the *Farmer's Review* crop report for the week ending February 27, we clip the following: The winter wheat fields, excepting in Michigan and Wisconsin, have been bare for two weeks, and subjected to varying mild and cold weather, but, excepting in Kansas, the outlook for the crop continues to be reported as promising. The best reports come from Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Missouri, while the outlook in Illinois is fair, and in Kansas is poor. Out of twenty-six Illinois counties reporting this week, sixteen report the crop as looking well, seven as looking fair, and three predict a short crop. In fourteen Indiana counties, two report a fine outlook, five report the prospects as good, five as fair, and two a poor outlook. Of fourteen Ohio counties, ten report good to fine looking fields, and in four counties the prospect is regarded as fair. Nine Wisconsin and eleven Michigan counties report the outlook as uniformly favorable. Twelve Missouri counties report the crop as promising a full average. In thirteen Kansas counties five report fair to good prospects, while eight report a very poor outlook, and in some instances report the fields as bare and dead. There is a very light corn movement in Illinois and in all the States west and southwest of Illinois. Fully one half of the counties of Iowa are importing corn at from thirty-five to forty cents per bushel, and this is also true of scattering counties in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois.

Requests for Public Purposes. The increasing disposition to annul the right of bequest is manifested with especial sharpness in re-

gard to wills bestowing property for public objects. No doubt the right ought to be limited; but the restriction should be to the disadvantage rather than the advantage, of relations like those who contest the will of Samuel J. Tilden. Legacies for the benefit of society, under whose protection vast properties are accumulated, often without due regard to the common welfare, should be encouraged by courts and legislation. Every bequest like Mr. Tilden's bestowal of a free library in the city of New York is, when vindicated, a blow at Socialism; when overthrown, it furnishes an argument to Socialism.—*Syracuse Standard*.

The *Repository* well says: There should be a fine road between two such cities as Canton and Massillon, such a road that deep mud should never be seen on it. The little effort put forth in a direction like this would all come back in a practical form.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE THUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

A. W. GLEASON.

[SEAL.] Notary Public.

P. S.—Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by Z. T. Baitzky.

A Captain's Fortunate Discovery.

Capt. Coleman, of the Westmoreland, plying between Atlantic City and N. Y., had been troubled with a cough so bad he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but allayed the extreme nervousness in his chest. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household, and on board the steamer. Two Trial Bottles of this Standard Remedy at Z. T. Baitzky's Drug Store.

From Africa: "Take the love of Jesus out of your heart," cried a chief on the Niger to his slave, "or die." I cannot do it," said the Christian negro, "for the Lord Jesus Christ came from heaven and put a padlock on it and has taken the key with him to heaven."

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phoebe Caskey, of Johnson, Clay county, Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 72 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and lameness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and restored completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50c, at Z. T. Baitzky's Drug Store.

The Anglo-Saxon race, the race of progress and domination, the custodian of Christianity, numbered but 7,000,000 when the Pilgrim Fathers replanted Christianity on these desolate shores. It now numbers 100,000,000, and is marching on to universal supremacy.

Rheumatism & Neuralgia Cured in 2 Days.

The Indiana Chemical Co. have discovered a compound which acts with truly marvellous rapidity in the cure of rheumatism and neuralgia. We guarantee it to cure every case of acute or chronic rheumatism and neuralgia in 2 days, and to give immediate relief in chronic cases and effect a speedy cure. On receipt of 25c, in two-cent stamps, we will send you an address, the prescription for this wonderful compound, which can be filled by your home druggist at small cost. We take this means of bringing the cure to the public, instead of putting it out as a patent medicine, it being much less expensive. We will gladly refund money if it does not prove a cure.

The Indiana Chemical Co.,
101 N. 1st St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Missionaries in Madagascar are rejoicing over the completion of a happy quarter century since the opening of that island to the gospel. In the last fourteen years seven hundred Protestant chapels have been erected, making the present number twelve hundred. There are eighty thousand Protestant communicants and all the churches are self-supporting.

Don't Get Caught

This spring your blood full of impurities, your digestion impaired, your appetite poor, kidneys and liver torpid, and whole system liable to be prostrated by disease—but get yourself into good condition, and ready for the changing and warmer weather, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It stands unequalled for purifying the blood, giving an appetite, and for a general spring medicine.

Signor Bonchi, a distinguished Italian litterateur and statesman, stated in his annual letter to the *London Athenaeum* last January that very rarely in Italy any book, except cheap translations from French novels, sell beyond two hundred copies, but the Italians have bought in twenty-five years a million and a quarter of Bibles or Scripture portions, notwithstanding the incessant and often vehement opposition of the papal priests, who still go so far as to seize and burn the Scriptures when they can.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, old sores, fever sores, itches, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baitzky.

NO COLD FEET!

Send one dollar in currency, with size of shoe usually worn, and by a pair of our Magnetic Kidney Belts, with rubber feet and circular buttons. They are the most powerful made in the world. The wearer feels the warmth, life and revitalization in three minutes after putting them on. Sent by return mail upon receipt of price. Send your address for the "New Departure" in Medical Treatment Without Medicine," with thousands of testimonials. Write us full particulars of ailments. **THE MAGNETIC APPLIANCE CO.,** 134 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Baptist Missionary Diaz says there are three thousand converts in Cuba waiting to seize the opportunity to be immersed by night to elude the vigilance of the priests.

An Expensive Delay

Is failing to provide the proper means to expel from the system those disease germs which cause scrofula, indigestion, debility, rheumatism and sick headache. The only reliable means is Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

Chicago alone paid out last year over saloon counters for strong drink thirty-five million dollars. The whole United States gave for missions, home and foreign, only six million of dollars.

Salvation Oil kills pain every time. For cuts, bruises, sprains, strains, scalds and frostbites it is an infallible cure. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

"Let all men face the facts of the last fifty years, which reveal that no outlay of men, money and means ever brought returns so rich and rapid as the mission enterprise. Even the seeming waste of precious lives has been but the breaking of the costly disk, filling the world with the order of unselfish and heroic piety and prompting its imitation."

Hall, phindes, hives, ringworm, tetter, and all other manifestations of impure blood, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

TAKE THE

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The C. & C. RAILWAY

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The only line running the celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Passenger holding first-class tickets via the line are entitled to meals in the New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the East Express at 12:00 p.m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis at 10:00 p.m. daily, via the line and Kansas City 5:20 p.m. daily.

THE SCHEDULE.

Central or 9th Meridian Time. In effect Jan. 26, 1887.

GOING SOUTH.

| No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. | No. 4. |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|
| St. Louis | 12:00 | 1:00 | 2:00 |
| Indianapolis | 12:30 | 1:30 | 2:30 |
| Cincinnati | 1:00 | 2:00 | 3:00 |
| Columbus | 1:30 | 2:30 | 3:30 |
| St. Louis | 2:00 | 3:00 | 4:00 |

GOING NORTH.

| No. 5. | No. 6. | No. 7. | No. 8. |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|
| St. Louis | 4:00 | 5:00 | 6:00 |
| Indianapolis | 4:30 | 5:30 | 6:30 |
| Cincinnati | 5:00 | 6:00 | 7:00 |
| Columbus | 5:30 | 6:30 | 7:30 |
| St. Louis | 6:00 | 7:00 | 8:00 |

GOING SOUTH.

| No. 9. | No. 10. | No. 11. | No. 12. |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|
| St. Louis | 8:00 | 9:00 | 10:00 |
| Indianapolis | 8:30 | 9:30 | 10:30 |
| Cincinnati | 9:00 | 10:00 | 11:00 |
| Columbus | 9:30 | 10:30 | 11:30 |
| St. Louis | 10:00 | 11:00 | 12:00 |

GOING NORTH.

| No. 13. | No. 14. | No. 15. | No. 16. |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|
| St. Louis | 12:00 | 1:00 | 2:00 |
| Indianapolis | 12:30 | 1:30 | 2:30 |
| Cincinnati | 1:00 | 2:00 | 3:00 |
| Columbus | 1:30 | 2:30 | 3:30 |
| St. Louis | 2:00 | 3:00 | 4:00 |

GOING SOUTH.

| No. 17. | No. 18. | No. 19. | No. 20. |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|
| St. Louis | 4:00 | 5:00 | 6:00 |
| Indianapolis | 4:30 | 5:30 | 6:30 |
| Cincinnati | 5:00 | 6:00 | 7:00 |
| Columbus | 5:30 | 6:30 | 7:30 |
| St. Louis | 6:00 | 7:00 | 8:00 |

GOING NORTH.

| No. 21. | No. 22. | No. 23. | No. 24. |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|
| St. Louis | 8:00 | 9:00 | 10:00 |
| Indianapolis | 8:30 | 9:30 | 10:30 |
| Cincinnati | 9:00 | 10:00 | 11:00 |
| Columbus | 9:30 | 10:30 | 11:30 |
| St. Louis | 10:00 | 11:00 | 12:00 |

GOING SOUTH.

| No. 25. | No. 26. | No. 27. | No. 28. |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|
| St. Louis | 12:00 | 1:00 | 2:00 |
| Indianapolis | 12:30 | 1:30 | 2:30 |
| Cincinnati | 1:00 | 2:00 | 3:00 |
| Columbus | 1:30 | 2:30 | 3:30 |
| St. Louis | 2:00 | 3:00 | 4:00 |

GOING NORTH.

| No. 29. | No. 30. | No. 31. | No. 32. |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|
| St. Louis | 4:00 | 5:00 | 6:00 |
| Indianapolis | 4:30 | 5:30 | 6:30 |
| Cincinnati | 5:00 | 6:00 | 7:00 |
| Columbus | 5:30 | 6:30 | 7:30 |
| St. Louis | 6:00 | 7:00 | 8:00 |

C. L. & W. Railway.

Condensed Time Table of Passenger Trains.

In effect Nov. 14, 1886, until further notice. New Standard: 90 Minutes time which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.

GOING SOUTH.

| STATIONS. | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. | Accom. |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| St. Louis | 6:00 | 6:00 | 6:00 | 4:00 |
| Indianapolis | 6:30 | 6:30 | 6:30 | 4:30 |
| Cincinnati | 7:00 | 7:00 | 7:00 | 5:00 |
| Columbus | 7:30 | 7:30 | 7:30 | 5:30 |
| St. Louis | 8:00 | 8:00 | 8:00 | 6:00 |

GOING NORTH.

| STATIONS. | No. 4. | No. 5. | No. 6. | Accom. |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| St. Louis | 10:00 | 10:00 | 10:00 | 10:00 |
| Indianapolis | 10:30 | 10:30 | 10:30 | 10:30 |
| Cincinnati | 11:00 | 11:00 | 11:00 | 11:00 |
| Columbus | 11:30 | 11:30 | 11:30 | 11:30 |
| St. Louis | 12:00 | 12:00 | 12:00 | 12:00 |

GOING SOUTH.

| STATIONS. | No. 7. | No. 8. | No. 9. | Accom. |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| St. Louis | 2:00 | 2:00 | 2:00 | 2:00 |
| Indianapolis | 2:30 | 2:30 | 2:30 | 2:30 |
| Cincinnati | 3:00 | 3:00 | 3:00 | 3:00 |
| Columbus | 3:30 | 3:30 | 3:30 | 3:30 |
| St. Louis | 4:00 | 4:00 | 4:00 | 4:00 |

GOING NORTH.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Lafayette..... | 12 36 | | 9 01 |
| Bruce..... | 1 03 | | 9 12 |
| Fargo, nt..... | 1 15 | | 9 22 |
| Maynard..... | 1 24 | | 9 33 |
| Kidd..... | 1 29 | | 9 40 |
| Barton..... | 1 35 | | 9 45 |
| Pasen..... | 1 40 | | 9 55 |
| Bridgeport..... | 2 00 | | 10 10 |

Ar. Wheeling by Street Car from Bridgeport

Massillon Independent.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1863.)
 ROBERT P. GRIMMEY. SAMUEL E. WEIRICH.
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 One Year, \$1.50
 Six Months, 1.00
 Three Months, .50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1887.

To Agents and Postmasters.

Next week the INDEPENDENT will make an important announcement, offering a valuable present, in addition to a very liberal commission to the one who sends the longest list of new subscribers, in a given time. Watch for it.

The Independent offers a description of the engagement between the Merrimac and Monitor, fought March 9th, 1862, and the battle of Pea Ridge, fought March 7 and 8, 1862. This will be followed by Stonewall Jackson's Campaign against Banks, Shields and Fremont, including First Winchester, March 23, Cross Keys, June 8, and Port Republic, June 9, 1862. The Peninsula Campaign, including Fair Oaks, May 31 and June 1, 1862. The Seven Days before Richmond, June 26 to July 1, 1862. Pope's Campaign, including Cedar Mountain, August 9, Gainesville, August 28, Manassas (or Second Bull Run), August 30, and Chantilly, September 1, 1862. The Invasion of Kentucky by Bragg and Kirby Smith, including Richmond, August 30, and Perryville, October 8, 1862. Corinth, October 3, 1862. Stone River, December 31, 1862, to January 3, 1863.

Oh! Leander! and have you two gone back on the clouds?

And even supposing that Governor Foraker did deliver his New York speech three years ago, does that make it any the poorer speech?

A goodly portion of this city's share of the Dow law tax cannot be applied to a better purpose than to paying for an increase in the number of electric street lights.

As election day is coming, the thoughtful Massillonian ought to look upon our muddy roads and then decide to help elect a street commissioner who knows how to make streets.

The Water Company felt so well satisfied on Wednesday night that informally its representative agreed to put up four watering places, instead of the two for which the contract calls.

Van Wyck wants senators elected by the people. He probably believes that if this were already the case he would be his own successor. Mr. Van Wyck is on the popular side of this question.

Ex-Governor Foster is again coming out as a political factor, and is charged with having ambition to succeed to the seat which the possible nomination of Sherman to the presidency would make vacant.

Even in its earliest days the new labor party is not above bowing to expediency, and does not hesitate to favor female suffrage. The founders probably feel that the route to a man's vote is by way of his wife.

Because the water works have been accepted, and because W. S. Mercer says organic matter cannot successfully be filtered, it does not follow that Massillon will not some day drink water purified by the Hyatt process.

No man who votes to sell a part of the public works of Ohio is a friend of the canals. It is a peculiar fact that those who supported the Geyer bill are nearly all second term members, or for other reasons are politically dead.

A recent writer upon the art crazes of to-day says that as years ago an oil painting was treasured just because it was an oil painting, so now decorative novelties are valued only

if they are made of the right, or fashionable, materials.

Mr. E. B. Lieghley's seeming inconsistency in seconding Mr. Snyder's motion to accept the water works, and then voting in the negative, is explained by his desire to get the matter before the council in such shape that it could act upon it.

The saloon keepers of Ohio ought not to complain of the Dow law tax. In Minnesota the legislature recently passed an act making the tax in towns of over ten thousand population one thousand dollars, and in towns under ten thousand, five hundred dollars.

Well, the great State of Ohio knows that the Massillon Free Library Association does exist, even if Massillonians are not aware of that fact. By the way, why does not the association organize its soliciting committee, which was appointed some months ago, and start the members out?

There is no need of worrying over the amount of money to be spent by the Commissioners for a new infirmary. The plain and unadorned fact that no new infirmary is needed at all should and probably will settle the minds of the voters and cause them to reject the proposition if presented.

The responsibility for the defeat of the coast fortification bill rests entirely with the Democratic party. It has already passed the Republican Senate, and is now in the hands of the House committee. The Speaker has declared that the committee's report will be received whenever presented, and, as the majority of the members of the Committee are Democrats, responsibility is thrown upon them.

An old and substantial resident of Canton takes up the bridge question in another column, and deals out some good healthy blows at Commissioner Smith and the *Repository*. Now, who would ever have thought of accusing the *Repository* of saying that there are but four bridges there, when there are ten? Really, the letter is quite gratifying, and relieves this paper of the charge of attempting to satisfy a local grudge.

The unanimity of opinion which prevails among the political leaders of Ohio as to the availability of Sherman as a presidential candidate is just now causing much comment in the Eastern press. For the first time, without exception, Foraker, Foster, Butterworth, and all the other prominent Republicans, are outspoken in favor of the Senator, and for the first time it is thought that he will be able to get the united and sincere support of the Ohio delegation.

Now here is one of the good things that has recently appeared in a good paper. It cuts, but then it has the genuine flavor. It is from the *Canton Repository*.

The Massillon INDEPENDENT is billions on the bridge business to the extent of a whole column this week. It needs a filter for its argument.

To condense it then: You don't need any bridges and we do, and, no matter how badly either of us need them, we ought not to buy them now, because the county is already in very straitened circumstances financially.

Stark county, as usual, is up to the times, and proudly claims two men who are mentioned in connection with the two highest offices in the State. Congressman McKinley is not a little talked of as a possible candidate for the governorship, and Senator Conrad is receiving unequalled endorsements in connection with the lieutenant-governorship. If it is left to Stark county, Mr. McKinley will remain where he is, at least until he is called upon to fill some higher national office. He is needed in Washington. But the recognition of Senator Conrad by the convention would be appreciated by the people of this district, and they witness with pleasure the favorable comment upon his name.

The INDEPENDENT calls upon all its readers to testify that it has been very lenient to them in the matter of delivering long homilies on the subject of the value of advertising in its reading columns, and on this very account calls upon them to forgive it

for mentioning the matter this once. It shall not occur oftener than every three months. It is assumed that the merchants of Massillon know,—of course they do not know, but we will assume that they do—that a legitimate newspaper is the best medium for advertising. It is only common sense that the paper having a bona fide circulation, and which is read, will be studied generally with more interest and respect than is given the dodger or combination advertising sheet, which is thrown into ones hand. Now, again assuming that the merchants of Massillon know this, allow the INDEPENDENT to say that it cordially invites 'em to step up and boom their business in its columns.

If the pressure becomes too heavy it will be an easy matter to enlarge the paper. This is not a complaint, it is only a form of the plain announcement that business is good, but might be better. Very recently stands taken upon several local movements have proved to be very popular, and people who never advertise in the INDEPENDENT, and do not even subscribe for it, have been good enough to heartily endorse all that it has said. This favor is very well in its way. It is very gratifying. Moral support is very nice, but the real article is better. The INDEPENDENT is thriving, but as there are fifty millions of people in America there is still an opportunity for it to add to its number of subscribers.

THE WATER WORKS.

The battle is over. The city and Water Company will run again in the old groove. And now the question is, which party won?

It strikes the INDEPENDENT that the city is just a little ahead. The Water Company tried to fix rates but the city finished the job. The Water Company tried to have the works accepted without building a filter, and the city vetoed that plan also. Those were the only material points upon which the city and the corporation were at variance.

The Water Company will now go ahead and make a filter. It will not be the Hyatt plan by any means, but it will fill the requirements of the contract, and no one is more anxious that it shall be a success than the INDEPENDENT. It will be a simple affair, having a number of compartments through which the water will pass. The usual objection to ordinary filters is that the sand becomes clogged up with sediment, and unless cleaned very frequently injures rather than improves the water. The designer of the crib thinks that he has arranged so that the wholestand pipe pressure can be turned at will on the exit passage of the filter, and will wash all impurities back into the reservoir. It is not claimed that this process will remove any organic matter at all. Every good citizen will be anxious for the complete success of this experiment, but the prospects are certainly not encouraging; as there is no authority who places any confidence in any similar contrivances. The Hyatt system is the thing, and it is a pity we cannot have it.

But there is no use of worrying over this matter now. If any thing turns out to be radically wrong, means will certainly be found to right it, and it may be said, when the smoke clears away, that Massillon has as good, if not the very best system of waterworks in Ohio.

Political Points.

The Confeds in the National House do not think it is constitutional for Congress to inquire into the system of fraud and massacre by which the solid South is preserved for the use of the Democratic party. The Confeds before the war were also specialists about the constitution. Next to their rights in property in man and woman, they were in a permanent state of particularity about the constitution.—*Commercial Gazette*.

John Sherman has more than once been the worst betrayed man of his time, and we are going to tell him that we fear he is destined to be again. Nothing would do John Sherman, of Ohio, half as much good as the belief impressed into the minds of the Republicans of the country, and fixed there, that next time Ohio will be solid as a bolt for him, and that there will be no more catting and running at the moment when grif and fight are needed, and that the purpose of betraying him, as it has heretofore been done, does not exist this time.—*Pittsburgh Times*.

Call at The Rialto for fine Strawberry, Lemon, Vanilla and Peppermint Creams, only 50 cents per pound.

MUST GO BY APRIL 1st.

Bargains to close out Watkins' stock of

Dry Goods, Cloaks, Boots and Shoes.

THE ENTIRE STOCK, COMPRISING

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WORTH

Of desirable goods, must be sold regardless of cost to quit business.

The sale will commence Saturday, January 15th, and continue until everything is sold.

Attend this sale if you want to save money.

A. L. WATKINS & CO.,

No. 20 East Main St., Massillon, O.

There is no boom and there will be no boom, and don't you forget it, for any member of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet. We don't believe that any one of them would permit his name to be used in opposition to his chief; and if the head of such an unique administration should be rejected when he asks for renomination, his Cabinet would have to stand aside with him.—*N. Y. Sun*.

That Mr. Randall is responsible for the risk of an extra session and for the greater risk of hasty and improper appropriations which are involved in this delay in enacting the appropriation bills no one doubts. The rules of the House are perfectly explicit as to the time the bills shall be introduced, but they have been repeatedly violated by Mr. Randall.—*N. Y. Times*.

The Democrats lacked the ability to create a surplus, and they lack the ability to reduce it. What under the sun are they good for anyhow, except to serve as a terrible example?—*N. Y. Tribune*.

A New Telegraph Company.

The Merchants Telegraph Company was incorporated at Columbus yesterday, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators were Messrs. William Edwards, J. A. Beidler, J. H. Simmons, T. J. Caran, and Horace A. Power; it is stated that the object of the enterprise was the construction of a telegraph line from this city to Canton, Akron, and Massillon. Residents of those cities have long complained of inadequate telegraph facilities, and have expressed a willingness to subscribe liberally for the stock of a company that would meet their demands. The new line will be operated in conjunction with the United Lines Company.—*Cleveland Leader*.

Proprietary Medicines.

A visit to Dr. Green's laboratory, at Woodbury, N. J., has considerably changed our views, and especially our prejudices in regard to what are generally known as "Standard Patent Medicines." Of course we are entitled to that age in life when we are forced to conclude life itself is a humbug, and naturally distrust anything that has not withstood long and tried experience. Being a physician I had the curiosity to know how such a sale of two medical preparations could be sustained for so many years. The perfect system upon which the business is conducted, and the pharmaceutical arrangements for the manufacture of the two recipes with which we were made acquainted, are sufficiently convincing to us that the August Flowers, for Dyspepsia, and Liver complaints, and Boschee's German Syrup, for throat and Lung Troubles, were for the complaints they are recommended, most excellent remedies and only regret that in much of our practice, medical ethics prevent us from prescribing them without making the formulas public. When we were shown the great quantity of voluntary letters having been forwarded Dr. Green, from all parts of the country, and from all classes of people, lawyers, ministers and doctors, giving a description of their ailments, testimonials of their cures, etc., I feel like endorsing Dr. Green's suggestion that the Government accept such valuable formulas, and license them for general use by giving protection to the inventor same as patents generally.—*Copied from N. Y. Druggists' Circular of Oct., '86*.

That Fair Ground Extension.

Senator Conrad has wisely amended the fair ground extension bill, and sends the following letter to F. J. Roth, in explanation:

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 23, 1887.
 DEAR SIR: Yours just received. In reply would say I have received a great many remonstrances against the Fair Ground Extension bill. Among them is one in which two of the County Commissioners are opposed to it. I finally amended the bill yesterday and it passed the Senate, providing that the County Commissioners should have no authority whatever to build bridges or other improvements, whereby the total cost would exceed the sum of \$15,000. And further to submit the same to the vote of the people. The bill will likely be signed this week, giving ample time for notice.
 Yours, etc.,
 S. A. CONRAD.

"Lives of great men always remind us that we are all subject to die," says an exchange, but never cough yourself away as long as you can raise twenty-five cents for a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Call at The Rialto for a bottle of Furniture Polish. 50c. and \$1 per bottle.

PENCHANT PARAGRAPHS.

A CONDENSATION OF THE TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Political Pointers and Personal Peavers. Labor, Love and Trades' Tricks—Rail Runblings—Foreign Fancies and Fires. Casualties and Crimes—News Notes.

The board of pardons of Pennsylvania is considering the case of Milton Weston, the millionaire, imprisoned for complicity in the fatal riots at the Murraysville gas well.

The condition of George Bancroft, historian, has somewhat improved.

William Irwin, D.D., of the Second Presbyterian church, of Troy, N. Y., has accepted the call to the secretaryship of the Presbyterian board of home missions.

A Chicago court has refused to interfere with a museum manager's exhibiting a wax model of Nina Van Zandt, who made herself infamous by trying to marry the Anarchist, Spies.

The Ohio club, Cincinnati, gave a farewell reception Saturday night to Judge George Hoadly and Edgar Johnson, who are to become residents of New York.

Professor George W. Smith, of Cincinnati, won the championship of Ohio in the chess tournament.

The eccentric Mrs. Emmons was a passenger on the Lydium Monarch, which sailed Sunday for England.

The name of James M. Trotter, a colored gentleman of Massachusetts, was sent to the senate by the president for the position of recorder of deeds, in the District of Columbia.

Casualties. Six boys were killed on the Lehigh Valley road near Easton, Pa. They had stepped off one track to avoid a coal train and were struck by an unexpected passenger train on the other. Their names were Walter Walters, Walter Bonth, Walter Pearce, John Gregg, Charles Bonstein and Manning Garis.

A railroad wreck near Needles, Cal., killed a brakeman, was burned to death, also two Indians and a tramp. A number of persons were injured.

The boiler of a passenger engine exploded at Chicago, killing Engineer Stenger and Fireman Lowe, and scattering their remains about in every direction.

A large boiler in a planing-mill at Winchester, O., exploded, killing Joseph Emory and injuring others.

The Death Roll. Hon. Jesse W. Bell, the first lawyer who practiced at Bloomington, Ill., and the man who, it is said, first proposed Lincoln for the presidency, is dead.

Rev. John Hancock Pringle, the well known Congregational clergyman, died at New Haven, Conn., aged seventy-two years.

Maj. Duncan McArthur Vance, Thirteenth infantry, died in Washington. He was the grandson of Gen. McArthur, governor of the Northwest territory.

The reported death of Cardinal Jacobini Saturday was premature. He lingered in a comatose state until Monday noon. The funeral will take place Thursday.

Mrs. Ann Clark died at Lexington, Ind., from an overdose of opium.

Dr. Charles A. Leiter, a well known physician of Louisville, Ind., is dead.

Yates Ferguson, millionaire distiller of Paris, Ky., died in New York, aged sixty-four.

Labor Notes. The union stone-molders of St. Louis are on the eve of a strike.

The coopers' strike in New York was a failure.

Judge Brown, of the United States circuit court, New York, holds that the boycott of Old Dominion line is actionable for damages.

The war in Pittsburg between the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and the Knights of Labor threatens to become national.

railroads are considering in a meeting at Chicago the steps to be taken in conformity to the requirements of the interstate law.

The interstate bill will allow of reduced rates to Grand Army of the Republic encampments and other national gatherings, is the opinion of Senator Cullom.

An electric headlight, in use on the Lake Shore road, is said to be so brilliant that a newspaper can be read in its rays thrown a distance of two miles.

Fifty thousand men will be put on the construction of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railroad in the spring.

The board of trade of Cincinnati are decidedly opposed to the sale of the Cincinnati Southern railroad.

Business Troubles. The property of the Charter Oak Life Insurance company, in St. Louis, has passed into the hands of a receiver.

R. Croft, builder, of Toronto, has failed. Liabilities, \$120,000; assets, same.

At St. Paul Edward M. Biggs, wholesale druggist, assigned, with \$100,000 liabilities. Beebe & Bray, lumber dealers, at Minneapolis, have assigned. Liabilities from \$50,000 to \$150,000.

Political Pointers. Robert Nelson has been nominated for mayor of Chicago by the United Labor party.

The Boston Advertiser claims Sherman to be strong in New England for the presidential race.

The Boston Advertiser claims Sherman to be strong in New England for the presidential race.

Cable Sparks. The jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign will be celebrated June 21.

England will prosecute Archbishop Crooke, of Ireland, for his anti-rent speeches.

A Monument for Logan. CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The commission appointed by the legislature to take in charge the erection of a monument in honor of the late Gen. John A. Logan, met yesterday in this city. Mrs. Logan was present at the meeting and announced to the commission that she had decided upon Chicago for the final interment of her illustrious husband, and that she had selected Jackson park as the location of the monument to be erected, with the express understanding that Gen. Logan's remains are to be placed in the base of said monument. Mrs. Logan also stated, when asked to give her views as to the character of the monument, that her ideas in the matter were crude at present. All she desired was a lasting monument. The monument commission will ask the legislature to authorize the park commissioners to grant the site selected by Mrs. Logan.

Woman Suffrage in Rhode Island. PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 2.—A resolution to submit to the voters of the state the proposed woman suffrage amendment to the constitution was taken up and discussed in the senate of the general assembly, and passed by a vote of 28 yeas to 8 nays.

Canning Factory Fire. GEORGETOWN, Me., March 2.—A fire in the canning factory on Port Ward used for storing purposes damaged buildings and contents to the extent of \$75,000.

A large purchase at our own price. Humberger closed a deal last week for about 100 pieces of Dress Goods of different qualities, styles and textures. These goods have never been owned by any dealer at better prices than 20 to 27 cents. Our prices on the lot will be 11c., 12c. and 15c. Ask to see these goods, and remember the prices. The values will surprise you. Respectfully,
 HUMBERGER'S,
 Warwick Block.

Grass & Graf are manufacturing a fine five cent cigar they call the G. A. G., which bids fair to outstrip in favor, every cigar in the market.

Call at The Rialto for choice smooth and roasted almonds, also mixed and fruit candies.

But a few days more for the great closing sale of dry goods at A. L. Watkins & Co. 20, E. Main Street. Those wishing bargains should call at once. Everything must be closed out.

Call at The Rialto for a bottle of Hair Restorer. 50c. per bottle.

L. L. Shertzer, the well-known photographer, has moved into his handsome new gallery in the Warwick block.

Don't fail to see the Embroideries at Humberger's. A very choice selection and such low prices is the universal verdict.

Don't fail to secure some of the great bargains in the closing sale of A. L. Watkins & Co. Their immense stock must be closed out for what it brings and the room vacated immediately.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Marshal Wendling is a candidate for re-election.

An addition will be built on the rear of Hicks' store.

W. B. Leggett, P. E., will preach in the U. B. Church on March 26.

The store-room of Goodhart Brothers is being remodeled throughout.

Felix R. Shepley has been appointed administrator of the estate of Joseph Papst.

The lamp posts look lonesome with the lanterns off. It is a pity they cannot be painted.

Canton is soon to be blessed with an institution upon the order of the late Winter Garden Theatre.

A good live firm in the commission business would find Massillon an excellent point for their operations.

The Massillon Stone and Brick Company will be delivering ordinary fire brick from the new works inside of a week.

Adam Volkmar one day last week sold Hambletonian horses of his own raising to Calvin Roush, the bill being \$1,650.

Mr. H. J. Watkins has purchased a shoe store in Cleveland, and will make that city his home after closing out in Massillon.

One of the special features of the Male Chorus concert, April 14, will be a mixed chorus of not less than seventy male and female voices.

Spring came in like a lamb on Tuesday, and in its advent was accompanied by the cheerful melodies of the Meyers Lake grind organ.

Messrs. J. E. and Huntington Brown, and M. D. Harter have leased the Enterprise House, in Akron, and will remodel and refit it.

Cyrus Zollars, Josiah Frantz and Daniel Hemperly, all of this township, have been drawn as grand jurors of the district court for the April term.

The Canton Repository indulged in its chief delight and gave up three columns on Wednesday to some correspondent who writes airy nothings of his beloved city.

The Methodist dime social announced for March 8 has been postponed until some convenient time, and will then be held at the residence of Mrs. H. F. Oehler.

A. F. Worbs, grocer, assigned Wednesday to E. G. Willison. The assets will amount to about six hundred dollars. The liabilities are in excess of this amount.

The ladies of the M. E. Church will hold a dime social at the residence of Mrs. Oehler, on Charles street, Tuesday evening, March 8. Refreshments will be served.

Matt Hyman won a twenty minute go as you please race at the Walwhonding rink on Tuesday night, covering three miles and six laps, and securing the prize of four dollars.

The city cannot add to the number of electric street lights at present, as the limit of the lighting fund has been reached. In view of the fact, the long continued North Erie street practical witicism is superfluous.

A Polish Jew peddler came into the Mayor's office on Saturday, and charged Morris Sherman, of Youngstown Hill, with having beaten and robbed him, stating that Sherman was drunk at the time. He produced no evidence and Sherman was discharged.

Frederick J. Lehman, an old and familiar figure in Massillon, has at last passed away, having died at the home of his son, in Canton, at the age of seventy-seven, on Saturday. Mr. Lehman held forth as a book binder for many years, in which time, by his peculiarities and his remarkable matrimonial adventures, he had become known to almost everyone in the city.

The banquet hall of the central engine house was the scene of a rare feast on Saturday night, for S. R. Bullock & Co. was setting 'em up to Massillon's firemen. Men who assisted on test day were paid for their services. The refreshment was good in quality and unlimited in quantity. The speeches were likewise—so it is said. Mr. C. Edward Delafield, superintendent of the Massillon water works, vouchsafed to appear, and made a touching and eloquent address.

Something over a year ago, a plan of retrenchment was adopted along the line of the Ft. Wayne railroad, and at every station expenses were cut down to the minimum. In this city the office of night ticket agent was abolished. A change from this policy is probably a good indication of improved business prospects. Frank Shepley has been secured to fill his old position as night man in Massillon. There are rumors that changes in the tracks and platform arrangements are contemplated in this city, but the local officials have no direct knowledge of any thing of the kind.

The street fair project is being agitated, and merchants will consult their own interests by encouraging it. Elsewhere the free fairs are revolutionizing the old order of things, and they cannot but be a success in Massillon. The crowds are brought into the town itself, and the benefits are incalculable. Farmers bring in any thing they want to sell, and the

city for a day or two is converted into one great market. Colonel Webb has been studying the management of these fair and sales days, and is very enthusiastic on the subject. A meeting of the business men to work up the matter will be called early in the summer, and it is to be hoped that energetic action will be taken.

The U. C. D. Club met Monday night with Mrs. M. A. Brown. Captain Wartsch read a remarkably interesting paper which was read on some public occasion by Prof. Andrew G. White. The object of the writer was to prove by comparison that the American educational system is greatly weakened by the multiplication of petty colleges, bearing grandiloquent names, which can never hope to have the resources to do the work a university should. In marked contrast the writer mentioned the fact that England, with its great population, had but eight colleges, while America had many hundred. Mrs. T. H. Pocke took up the topic upon "Emigration," which was followed by a very interesting discussion. Miss Brannon read the short article.

PERSONALITIES.

The Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Colonel A. F. Beach has returned to the city.

The Rev. G. S. Wamaek preached in the Christian church on Sunday.

Miss Jessie Thrasher, of Garrettsville, O., is visiting Miss Mary Yost this week.

Mr. J. K. Peacock has returned from a two weeks' visit with Indiana friends.

Mrs. J. W. Hisey was unexpectedly called to Perryville on Monday, by the dangerous illness of her grandfather.

Mr. S. W. Reese, manager of the collection department of Russell & Co., expects to take an extended eastern trip for the benefit of his health.

The Canton Repository says that William Lawrence, of Cleveland, and Mary Wagner, of Massillon, were married by Justice Palmer, Friday. The couple will reside in Cleveland.

MASSILLON AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Kate Forsythe, formerly leading lady of the John McCullough company, is likely to make Massillon a visit in the latter part of this month.

Remember the grand musicale to be given under the auspices of the Male Chorus, April 14th. Exclusively home talent will be employed.

Miss Rhea, whose appearance in this city is looked forward to with great interest, will present "The Widow," on Monday evening, March 21.

Friday evening, March 4, the Hyers Sisters, whose wonderful voices fairly delighted a small audience in Massillon about a week ago, will again sing in "Out of Bondage." They should have a large audience.

The lecture course is a great popular success, and a repetition is assured next season. It is hoped that enough subscribers can be obtained next fall to warrant the engagement of a greater number of attractions than will appear this year, for the same price.

Walter S. Baldwin is turning people away nightly in Canton this week, and on Monday night will begin a week's engagement in this city. It will be noticed by the advertisement that his repertoire will be entirely new. Popular prices will be the rule, and the beautiful silver souvenirs will again be given away. The triumph of a month ago will be repeated.

On Wednesday afternoon a contract was closed with the manager of Gilmore's famous Twenty second Regiment Band, which binds that organization to give one concert in Massillon on Friday evening, April 1. It is presumed that every one knows that this band, for years the prime attraction at Coney Island, is the largest and most wonderful body of musicians in the world.

SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

Is Massillon's Share of the Dow Law Tax Apportionment.

County Treasurer Doll has just completed the apportionment to the local funds of the county of the December collection of taxes. The amount to be paid out by him to the different townships, corporation and school district treasurers is \$251,978.08, of which amount he paid out yesterday \$100,000. This is a big payment.

The most interesting thing about this apportionment to the citizens and taxpayers of Stark county is that part of it concerning the collection and distribution of the Dow liquor law tax. The total of this tax collected from the county and paid into the treasury reaches the big figure of \$43,681.03. This is a very nice sum, and will help the tax payers of the county out wonderfully.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MONEY.
This large Dow law collection has been apportioned to the different corporations of the county as follows: Canton, \$14,330.81; Massillon, \$7,172.46; Alliance, \$1,525.84; Navarre, \$995.12; Canal Fulton, \$915.35; Louisville, \$1,074.58; Lima, \$78.36; Magnolia, \$547.28; Onaburg, \$228.35; Magnolia, \$74.63; Waynesburg, \$67.42; Mt. Union, none.—Canton Repository.

A Genial Restorative.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are emphatically a genial restorative. The changes which this great tonic remedy produces in the disordered organism are always agreeable, though surely progressive, never abrupt, and violent. On this account it is admirably adapted to persons of delicate constitution and weak nerves, to whom the powerful mineral drugs are positively injurious. That it initiates those processes which result in the re-establishment of healthful vigor is conspicuously shown in cases where it is taken to overcome that fruitful cause of debility, indigestion, coupled, as it usually is, with biliousness and constipation. Through digestion, regular evacuation and purifying secretion, are results which promptly and invariably attend its systematic use. It is, besides, the best protective medicine and a first rate diuretic.

ACCEPTED.

The Water Company Gives Bond

To Fill all the Minor Details of the Contract.

An the Bond is Accepted, by a Vote of Three to Five, by the Council.

The Massillon Water Company and the city have finally agreed upon terms, and a settlement has been effected, every member of the Council being present to have a hand in the matter.

Routine business was hurried through on Wednesday night, as the interest of everybody was centered in the settlement of the water works question.

ORDINANCES.

Ordinance establishing the office of City Engineer read a third time and passed.

Ordinance accepting Martin addition referred to next meeting.

Ordinance accepting Dr. Jos. Watson's addition read a third time and passed.

REPORTS.

The committee appointed to sell two horses, wagon and harness, reported a sale for \$340.00. On motion the report was accepted and the committee discharged.

The citizens' advisory committee presented the following written report: To the Honorable, the City Council of Massillon, Ohio:

The citizens' committee appointed to act in conjunction with the Council and the Water Company to inspect the plant, witness the pressure test, etc., and to make a report to you in the opinion of the said committee the water works had been constructed according to the contract entered into by your honorable body and the Massillon Water Company. We beg to report as follows: That we made a thorough inspection of the plant and found its construction to be all that could possibly be asked according to the terms of said contract, and we believe it to be second to no other water works plant in the State of Ohio. We also witnessed the pressure test which proved to be highly satisfactory to each and all that witnessed the same. Now, if the Massillon Water Company will give a guarantee to complete all that is now unfinished, and which is called for by the contract, in a reasonable time, such as putting the streets in proper condition, build watering troughs and fountain, give the city better water, and grant the water rates to private consumers which were agreed upon by your committee and Messrs. Morrison and Mercer, of the Massillon Water Company, your committee, heartily recommend the acceptance of the plant upon terms and payments agreed upon in the above mentioned contract.

Respectfully submitted, A. HOWELLS, Chairman.

February 25, 1887.

Mr. Leighley moved the acceptance of the report. Motion carried.

THE BOND.

The following bond was presented by the Water Company:

Know all men by these presents, that the Massillon Water Company, as principal, and Samuel R. Bullock & Co., as surety, are held and firmly bound unto the city of Massillon in the sum of five thousand dollars, for the payment of which said parties do hereby bind themselves. Sealed and dated March 2, 1887. The conditions of this obligation are such that, whereas the Massillon Water Company hath agreed to give the city of Massillon filtered water, fountain, water troughs, and also agreed to put said city's streets in proper condition and adopt the water rates to private consumers according to agreement made between said Water Company and Citizens' Committee, all of which is to be performed by August 1st, 1887, in accordance with contract entered into between said Water Company and city of Massillon, June 10, 1886. Now the said Massillon Water Company shall faithfully perform the several matters and things above mentioned, at or before the time above mentioned, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force.

THE MASSILLON WATER CO., J. W. McCLYMONDS, S. R. BULLOCK & Co.

Attest: ELLIS MORRISON, Secretary.

Mr. Snyder moved to accept this bond on the recommendation of the Citizen's Committee. A painful silence of over five minutes ensued and Mr. Leighley then arose, and after seconding the motion, made a short address in which the omissions and commissions of the Water Company were well handled.

W. C. Mercer addressed the Council. He proposed to deposit ten thousand dollars to be forfeited if the streets were not put in proper condition and kept so for two years. He produced a plan of the filter which they proposed to place in the settling basin. Size 20x20.

The members of the Citizen's Committee then spoke. Mr. Howells thought the city safe in going ahead and accepting the works. Mr. Coleman felt a little delicate about advising the acceptance, but nevertheless did so gracefully.

Dr. Reed considered the water good as any in the State, and did not think a filter necessary. In fact he thought a filter would do more harm than good. Mr. W. F. Ricks agreed with all that had been said, and encouraged the acceptance.

Mr. Killinger was of the same mind. President Huber did not hesitate in declaring in favor of acceptance.

The motion was then put, and by the following vote the works were accepted: Ayes, Huber, Snyder, Oehler, Jarvis and Volkmar. Nays, Leighley, Williams and Rink.

BILLS PAID.

| | |
|----------------|---------|
| A C Pepper | \$30.00 |
| T Lagan | 50.00 |
| M Elms | 50.00 |
| G Maier | 50.00 |
| C Tyler | 40.00 |
| Mr. Brown | 2.50 |
| T C Miller | 45.00 |
| G M Richardson | 45.00 |
| C Hunt | 40.00 |
| W B Schworm | 12.50 |
| John Gise | 5.00 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Snyder moved that John Leu be granted the use of half the street in front of his premises for building purposes. Carried.

The Water Company representative wanted the watering troughs and fountain located. The fountain was ordered to be placed in the north park. Mr. Volkmar, who is ever alive to the interests of his constituents, asked for a watering trough in the fourth ward. The watering troughs were not located.

The clerk announced that the taxes for the first half of the year had been paid over by the county treasurer. The corporation fund amounted to \$16,246.96, the city's share of the Dow law tax, \$7,172.06, payment on sidewalk in front of the Waverly Hotel, \$262.62, sewer fund, \$134.82; total, \$23,185.56.

The engineer was instructed to give James H. McLain stakes for a building on the corner of Canal and Tremont streets.

The Council adjourned for two weeks.

A SPECTRE AT STANDS.

A Story which Some Folks Believe.

Out near the Stands' school house there is an old farm known as the "Aultland place," which is rented from its owner, Orlando Stoner, by a German, whose only name, so far as the historian knows, is Zog.

From all accounts this Zog must be a queer old genius, and a likely man to consort with ghosts and hobgoblins of all sorts. Lately he has put on a mysterious air whenever approached, and to those who attempted to penetrate his secret, he told a story which has set the neighborhood all agog, and has given the gossips a subject which will last for months to come.

The INDEPENDENT heard the story almost directly from a gentleman who has taken a deep interest in the affair, and who fully believes that all is not well at the Aultland place.

Zog can not speak English at all, is of a taciturn disposition, and forbids an exchange of confidence. Recently, however, it became evident to a man who often works for him, that something was preying upon his mind, and he devoted himself to finding out what it was. Finally old Zog unburdened himself. He said that as he sat at home he often heard noises, as of one approaching the front door. He would get up to let the visitor in, and would find no one. Then he would hear a fearful commotion in the cellar, and after investigating it would discover nothing, and so it went, night in, and night out. The man thought much of the story, and finally concluded to tell it to the one from whom the INDEPENDENT got it. This gentleman is a spiritualist, and something of a mesmerist. He took an opportunity to visit Zog, and through an interpreter attempted to ferret the secret, but all to no purpose. Then, bethinking himself of his mesmeric power, he applied it with success. All who were present formed a circle, Zog sitting so that he could see into an adjoining room where a little girl sat rocking a cradle in which a baby lay sleeping. All were perfectly quiet and watched Zog intently. A spasm of pain coursed his face, and it became evident that he was suffering fearfully. Finally he could bear it no longer. "Bring that child out," he shouted in German. The little girl brought in the baby, and the mesmeric influence was removed. The interpreter told the investigator that Zog had seen a woman hovering over the cradle, trying to carry off the infant. No one else had seen her. They asked Zog who the woman was, but he could not tell. Finally some one described Mrs. Aultland, who long since died. Zog listened and answered yes to every point in the description.

The mesmerist by this time had his confidence, and Zog told him that often when he was walking alone, a man, whom he knew was either fearfully like, or else the shade of Aultland, walked with him. If he thrust his hand out to shove him off, it would pass through unobstructed. The mesmerist told Zog to talk to this strange companion the next time it came, and so saying went home. Nothing transpired for some days, and then Zog sent word that he had talked with this spirit of Aultland, as for convenience it will be called, and it had said that it would be at the old home-stand on the evening of Ash Wednesday, and desired the presence of his two sons. Zog afterward met one of the sons at Stoner's, and told him. It is said that he turned deadly pale, and intimated that he had been haunted in much the same way.

The mesmerist made arrangements to be at Zog's house the evening appointed, but as he has not been to town since, no further information can be given.

Another informant, however, says that there was a great crush at the Aultland place on the evening of Ash Wednesday, the country folks coming from miles around, through the rain and mud. They wearily watched and waited, but nothing happened, as some think, because there were too many there.

The people of the neighborhood have never been so excited, especially as it has been common report, or to be more exact, gossip, that Aultland met a violent death.

He Got Drunk in Massillon.

The Wooster Jackson says: Artie Pepper, of this city, had a rather narrow escape from death last Friday. He had been on a trip to Massillon, and had become somewhat intoxicated. He left Massillon on train No. 9, and while attempting to pass from one car to another a short distance east of Orrville, fell off the train. Some of the trainmen noticed the body lying alongside the road, and notified the officials at Orrville. A searching party found him lying alongside of the track, covered with mud and water, and with a couple of wounds in the back part of his head.

COLEMAN, THE RELIABLE JEWELER,

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

OPTICAL GOODS,

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylomite Frames.

WE CAN SUIT YOU.

Prices Lower than the Lowest.

Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, Clocks, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments, Etc.

COLEMAN'S, 5 Erie Street.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Items of Interest to the Members of the Various Fraternal and Benevolent Societies.

Hart Post G. A. R. has passed resolutions censuring President Cleveland for vetoing the dependent soldiers' relief bill, and commending Congressman McKinley for his efforts to secure its passage over the veto.

A committee has been instructed to procure a hall for the use of Hart Post, the Sons and Daughters of Veterans. The old Odd Fellows hall is looked favorably upon and will very likely be. These three orders have been using the Pythias hall.

Clinton Lodge is considering the advisability of celebrating their semi-centennial, which will occur on the 22d of June, 1887. No definite arrangements have been made, but it seems to be highly probable that an excursion and picnic will be given on that date.

Comrade R. A. Pinn is being pushed forward by Hart Post, for the position of junior vice commander of the department of Ohio. Delegates have been instructed to work and vote for him. Mr. Pinn has been a zealous and hard working member of the order, and his selection to fill this high office would be but a fitting compliment.

Bee keepers are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the Stark County Bee Keeper's Society will occur on April 12, in Grange hall, over Farmer's Bank, Canton, O. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected. All beekeepers are urged to be present and those having hives or fixtures are requested to bring the same for exhibition.

MARK THOMPSON, Sec'y.

The degree staff of Nimisilla Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Canton, conferred the third degree on eight candidates in Sippo Lodge Monday evening. Visitors were present from all the neighboring towns. After the lodge closed about one hundred and fifty of the brethren took lunch in the banquet room adjoining the lodge room. Every one expressed himself well pleased with the perfect manner in which the "Team" worked.

The long expected order from headquarters at Akron fixing the date of the department encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Springfield, was issued by the department commander, A. L. Conger, Thursday. The time fixed is Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, April 27, 28 and 29. There will be assembled at Springfield at that time from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred veterans of the Union army, representing more than five hundred posts in the State.—Ohio State Journal.

Catarrh Cured

Catarrh is a very prevalent disease, with distressing and offensive symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives ready relief and speedy cure, from the fact it acts through the blood, and thus reaches every part of the system.

"I suffered with catarrh fifteen years. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am not troubled any with catarrh, and my general health is much better." J. W. LEWIS, Postmaster Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

"I suffered with catarrh 6 or 8 years; tried many wonderful cures, inhalers, etc., spending nearly one hundred dollars without benefit. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, and was greatly improved." M. A. ARNEY, Worcester, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar.

FOR RENT.

House of eight rooms, cellar, summer kitchen and barn. No. 100 East Tremont street. Occupation given April 1. Apply to A. T. Skinner.

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE.
145 East Main street, with eight rooms, for rent from April 1, 1887. Inquire of T. S. Webb.

FINE SIX ROOMED HOUSE on East Oak St. In excellent location. Inquire of Jas. R. Dunn.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE containing 7 rooms, Number 115 North East street, city. Large lot, barn, woodshed, good well, cistern, and fruit bearing trees. Inquire of J. M. Schnekers, 13 East Main street.

WANTED—A first-class canvasser, male or female. Apply at this office.

WANTED—Servant girl, capable of cooking and doing the entire house work of a family of three. References required. Address Lock Box 21, Massillon.

Two cases of 4-4 heavy Unbleached Muslin offered this week for 4 cts a yard at Humbberger's

Now Ready!

Holiday Goods.

An invitation is extended to the public to call at the

OPERA HOUSE

Drug and Book Store,

and inspect our immense line of

Holiday Goods,

at prices lower than ever.

Z. T. BALTZLY.

HUMBERGER'S NEW

Double Store

Warwick's Block

IS A

Mammoth

Establishment.

Large quantities of goods at very interesting prices. Call and see us. You will always find us to the front on prices. Respectfully,

HUMBERGER.

J. V. R. SKINNER,

Wall Paper!

New Spring Styles.

We have a special line of

Elegant Bronze Paper,

For 25c per Roll.

These are not old patterns, but fresh NEW GOODS. Call and see them.

Dado Shades, best quality of oil cloth mounted on a

Hartshorn Spring Rollers

60 Cents.

J. V. R. SKINNER.

OPERA HOUSE.

ONE SOLID WEEK,

COMMENCING

Monday, March 7, '87.

The Popular Young Actor,

Walter S. Baldwin

Supported by the Gifted Actress.

Miss JOSIE CROCKER,

